

Apple-Works Forum

A Publication of NAUG: *The National AppleWorks Users Group*

Volume IX, No. 5

Five Dollars

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Support for AppleWorks and ///EZ Pieces Users

Customized GSX Accelerator: The Fastest Apple II Ever?

by Cynthia E. Field

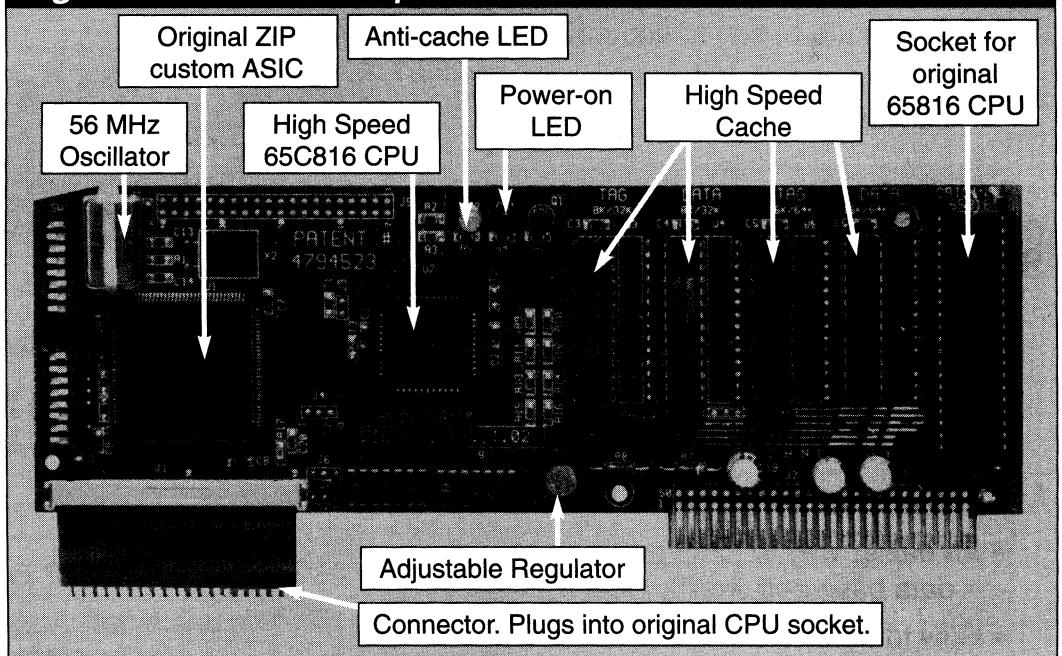
AppleWorks is fast. But that doesn't stop AppleWorks users from trying to work even faster. This article reviews an inexpensive customized accelerator that will run your Apple IIGS at more than 14 megahertz; nominally five times faster than an unaccelerated GS computer. Make sure you see the special NAUG offer on this accelerator at the end of the article.

Chip speed is getting to be a national obsession. Rank amateurs roll terms like "486," "Pentium," and "Power Macintosh" off their tongue with as little forethought as "information superhighway," a phrase they understand even less. Despite the hype, microprocessor speed is important, but only relatively speaking, as the results of some of the tests I performed on the new Zip GSX 14/64 accelerator card indicate.

You may be familiar with the original Zip GSX, an Apple IIGS accelerator developed in 1990 by Zip Technology. The Zip GSX ran at 7 to 9 megahertz (MHz) and added "zip" (pun intended) to AppleWorks, AppleWorks GS, and all the other applications you run on your Apple IIGS computer.

Now NAUG member Birdman Hsu has developed an inexpensive way to upgrade several components on the stock Zip card so it runs at almost 14 MHz. For \$150 he will add this technology to your existing Zip GSX card. For \$325, he will sell you a new Zip GSX accelerator that he modified to run at these "turbo" speeds.

Figure 1: Enhanced Zip GSX Accelerator



Hardware Overview

Figure 1 reveals some of the special components that Mr. Hsu uses on his high-speed version of the card.

Hsu replaces the original 8 MHz 65C816 microprocessor with a faster Western Design Center W65C816SPL-10. (Although only rated to run at 10 MHz, Hsu's tests demonstrated that this chip performs reliably at 14 MHz on the Zip GSX card and is less expensive than the faster-rated alternatives.)

Hsu's modified card also includes a 64K static RAM cache in place of the 8K to 16K cache that

Hardware Review...

was standard on the original Zip card. Cache memory speeds up the CPU by temporarily storing data and instructions in the high speed cache instead of in main memory. Hsu's version of the Zip accelerator uses 15 ns (nanosecond) Toshiba 62256-15 and 20 ns Mosel 62256-20 chips, respectively, at the TAG and DATA locations on the Zip card.

Hsu also accelerates the original Zip card with several other components, including a 56 MHz oscillator clock that drives the modified Zip card at 13.95 MHz and an LM317 adjustable voltage regulator that provides 5.4 volts to the processor. (The LM317 lets you use the card with the standard Apple IIGS power supply.)

Most other Zip card components remain unchanged. Two DIP (dual inline package) switch blocks let you customize the card's settings. A red LED (light-emitting diode) tells you that power is getting to the card. The yellow "anti-caching" LED brightens when the GS is using main memory and dims or flickers when the computer is using cache memory. (You cannot see the LEDs when the cover is on your GS but they are useful for diagnostic or testing purposes.)

A short ribbon cable attaches the Zip card to a connector that you insert into the slot on the GS motherboard originally occupied by the 65C816 processor. The Zip card has a socket you can use to store the original CPU so that you do not lose or damage the chip.

Installation

The Zip GSX 14/64 package includes the card and a 3.5-inch disk with the necessary software. (The "14" in 14/64 refers to the processor speed; the "64" is the amount of onboard cache memory.) Installing the card takes less than 15 minutes. Just follow these steps:

- Preview the HyperStudio-based "guided tour".
- Install the Zip GSX software.
- Turn off the GS but leave it plugged in.
- Remove the original 65816 CPU with a chip puller (not provided).
- Insert the Zip GSX 14/64 connector in the CPU slot on the IIGS motherboard.

- Insert the Zip GSX 14/64 card into expansion Slot 1, 2, 3, or 4.
- Boot up the GS.

The Zip GSX 14/64 card comes with the same software supplied with the 8 MHz Zip accelerator. The software includes a HyperStudio stack that teaches you about the accelerator's components. The illustrations in the stack accurately depict the components on the original Zip card. You can click on selected electronic parts, including any DIP switch, to learn more about its function. You do not need HyperStudio to run the stack; a run-time version of HyperStudio comes on the disk.

Unfortunately, the on-disk documentation pre-dates Hsu's enhancements to the card, so the 14/64 accelerator includes several modifications not mentioned in the stack. However, the tutorial is a useful introduction to the accelerator's form and function.

Using the Software

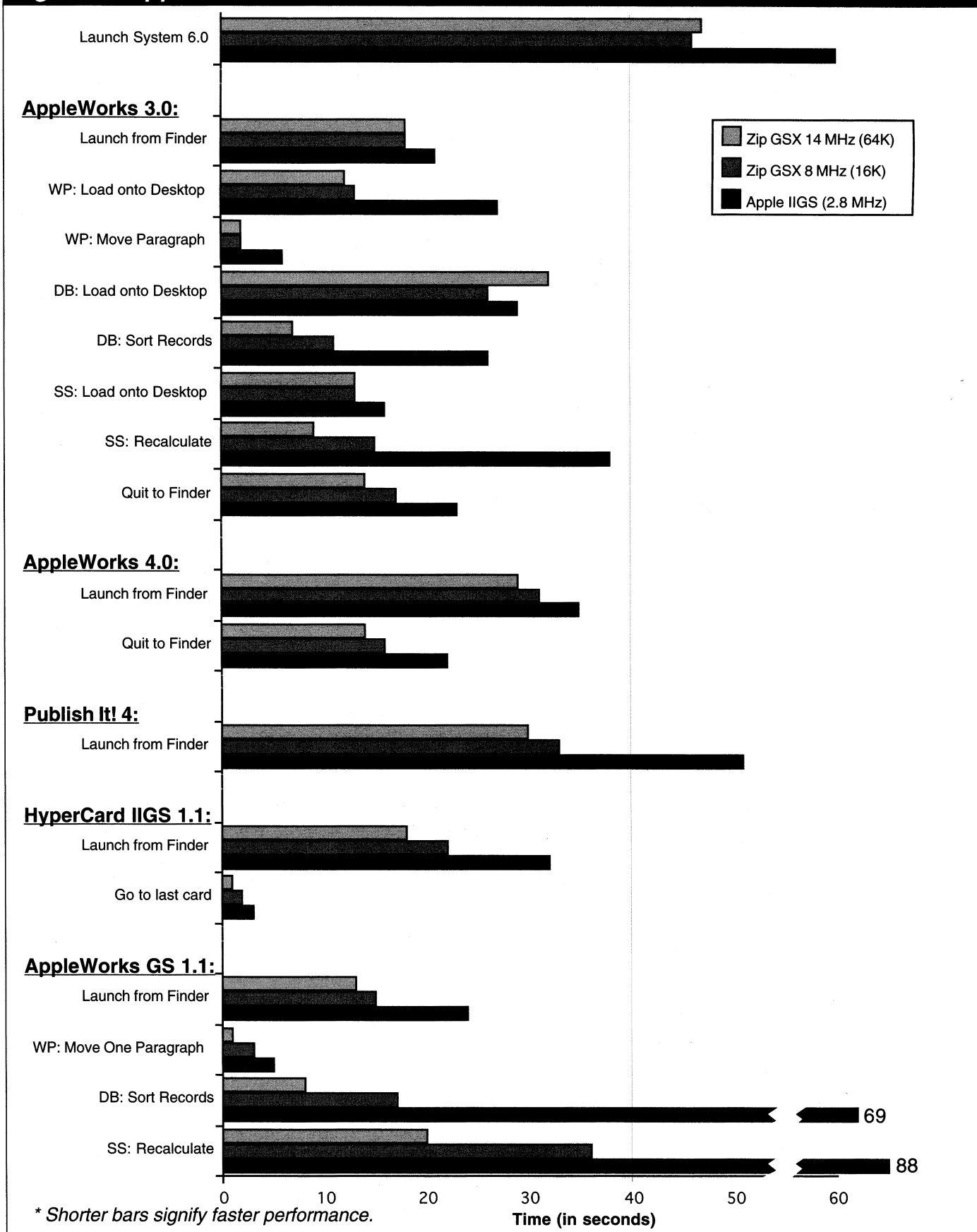
The stack also includes a link to the Apple IIGS Installer which adds an Init, a CDA (Classic Desk Accessory), and a CDEV (Control Panel Device) to your system. These system extensions let you configure the card for your computer.

After you install the card and boot your GS, the Zip GS Init icon appears on the IIGS startup screen. You can edit the Init's parameters by launching the ZipGS.Sys16 application from the Finder.

The easiest way to check the accelerator's settings and your system speed from within 8-bit programs like AppleWorks is to press Control-Apple-Escape to access the text-based Zip GS Control Desk Accessory. When you work with 16-bit programs like AppleWorks GS, you can pull down the Apple Menu to access the graphical Zip Control Panel.

The Zip GSX software lets you change the settings that regulate the system parameters such as slot speed, speaker delay, and AppleTalk delay. The Control Panel changes are temporary, but changes to the Init replicate the modifications you would otherwise make by changing the physical DIP switch settings. (I left all the default settings intact but temporarily disconnected the GS from my AppleTalk network.)

Figure 2: Apple IIGs Test Results*



Documentation and Support

The Zip GSX 14/64 accelerator comes with the same sparse and sometimes confusing eight-page instruction manual developed for the original Zip card. However, Hsu offers to help Zip GSX 14/64 users overcome any hurdles they encounter with the accelerator. Unfortunately, Hsu lives in Taiwan and all support must come through CompuServe or the Internet.

Apparently, Hsu checks his e-mail often; my experience suggests that he will give you good service. For example, Hsu responded quickly to my request for help when my GS stalled after displaying the splash screen. His suggestion that I re-seat two socketed chips on the card solved my problem.

Accelerated vs Unaccelerated Apple IIGs

Speed is the *sine qua non* for an accelerator, so I performed dozens of tests to compare the speed of a Zip GSX 14/64-equipped Apple IIGs, an unaccelerated IIGs running at 2.8 MHz, and a Zip GSX-enhanced GS running at 8 MHz. The tests were done on a 4 megabyte ROM 01 Apple IIGs running at the "Fast" Control Panel setting and equipped with a SCSI hard disk drive connected to an Apple High-Speed SCSI Card.

I tested ProDOS 8 software including AppleWorks 3.0, AppleWorks 4.0, and Publish It!4, and 16-bit software including System 6.0, HyperCard IIGS 1.1, and AppleWorks GS 1.1. The results appear in Figure 2.

As you can see from Figure 2, the original Zip GSX and the accelerated Zip GSX card both have a significant impact on the speed of memory intensive tasks such as sorting a large data base or recalculating a spreadsheet. Once you experience this speed, it is difficult to go back to waiting for your standard Apple IIGs to perform these tasks on your unaccelerated system. I was reluctant to return my accelerator after completing these tests.

The accelerators had less impact on disk-based activities such as launching programs or loading files. In two of the most disk-intensive cases, the Zip GSX 14/64-equipped system performed slower than with the standard card; I could replicate but could not explain this finding.

Reliability

Running a computer faster than it was designed to perform represents a significant change to any system. I was pleased that my standard power supply-equipped Apple IIGs performed reliably with both Zip accelerators. Aside from the easy-remedied installation problem described earlier, I did not encounter a single crash or other failure during these tests.

The Payoff

Hsu offers to sell new Zip GSX 14/64 accelerators to NAUG members for \$325. Upgrades to existing cards cost \$150. (The upgrade takes about a month, or three weeks if you can accept a swap for a Zip GSX card that Hsu has in stock.) The cards come with a 90-day replacement guarantee.

These prices are a bargain; for \$150 - \$325 you can run your \$2,000 Apple IIGs at more than three times its normal speed. But the question remains: Is it wise to spend \$150 - \$325 on a Zip GSX 14/64?

If you already own a Zip GSX accelerator and work with large files, the \$150 is clearly worthwhile, and I would get the update.

If you do not own an accelerator and are wavering about investing more money in your GS, this may not be the right investment for you. After all, \$325 is almost 15% of the cost of a Power Macintosh or Multimedia PC.

However, if you plan to keep your GS for a year or more, you may be surprised at how fast a Zip GSX 14/64 can pay for itself. This is particularly true if you use your GS for business or if you value your time. Here is a simple analysis that can help you determine if an accelerator will pay for you.

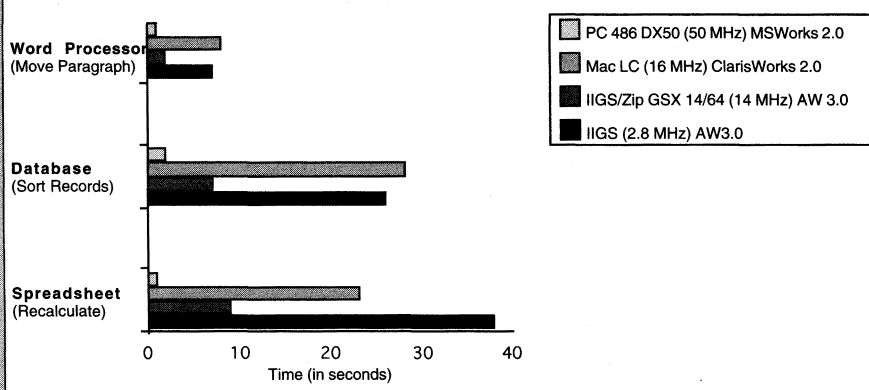
Start by assuming that the accelerator saves five minutes a day or about a half-hour per week. That does not seem like much, but it translates into an annual savings of more than 25 hours. If your hourly wage rate is \$10, the Zip GSX 14/64 will save you \$250, nearly the cost of the card, in the first year alone. If your time is worth more than \$10 per hour, the savings provide an even more compelling reason to consider the Zip GSX 14/64.

Cross-Platform Comparisons

Fourteen megahertz may not sound fast by today's standards, but an Apple IIGS running AppleWorks 3.0 at 14 MHz can perform many operations on large word processor, database, and spreadsheet files noticeably faster than a 16 MHz Macintosh LC running ClarisWorks 2.0. However, as you would expect, even a 14 MHz Apple IIGS cannot keep pace with a 50 MHz 80486-based PC running Microsoft Works 2.0 for Windows. *Figure A* presents the results of these cross-platform speed tests.

To prepare for the tests, I converted three large AppleWorks 3.0 files to Macintosh format with Apple File Exchange. Then I shuttled copies of the Macintosh files to the PC across an AppleTalk network. Finally, I reconstructed the files on the Mac and PC using the appropriate "Works" program. I used analogous commands to move text, sort records, and recalculate the spreadsheet. I repeated each test three times with a hand-held stopwatch, took an average, and rounded the result to the nearest second.

Figure A: Apple IIGS, Mac LC, and PC Test Results



In terms of pure science, this experimental design is flawed by the many uncontrolled variables in the study. And certainly today's Macs are a lot faster than the three-year-old Mac LC that I used for these tests. But the test results are revealing when you evaluate them in terms of getting real work done. As *Figure A* shows, the 14 MHz Apple IIGS was significantly faster than the 16 MHz Macintosh and offered reasonable performance even when compared to an almost-state-of-the-art PC.

Conclusion

You've heard it all before: The Apple II is "old" technology. But when it comes to getting a job done, an accelerated Apple IIGS and AppleWorks can compete well with the most modern machines. Even in its own realm, an accelerated Apple IIGS performs virtually all tasks more quickly whether you are using eight-bit ProDOS or 16-bit GS software. The speedup is especially noticeable with memory-intensive operations.

If time is money (and most people still think it is) many Apple II users will be able to save both by investing in a Zip GSX 14/64 accelerator.

[Dr. Cynthia E. Field has reviewed hundreds of Apple II products since 1982. She is the Contributing Editor for the Electronic Forum.]

[For additional information or to order a Zip GSX 14/64 accelerator, contact Birdman Hsu, 5th Floor,

669 Section 1, Hsiang Shang Road, Taichung City, Taiwan; Fax: 011-886-4-383-1420; CompuServe: 75300,305; Internet: 75300.305@compuserve.com.]

AppleWorks Forum

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Publisher: The National AppleWorks Users Group

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The "AppleWorks Forum" (ISSN 0893-4118) is published ten times annually for \$30 per year by the National AppleWorks Users Group, 49068 Harvest Dr., Plymouth, MI 48170.

Second Class postage paid at Plymouth, MI, and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to AppleWorks Forum, NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, MI 48187

How to Create Mail Merge Postcards

by Cynthia E. Field

This is the second in a series of articles that describe creative projects you can produce with AppleWorks 2.0 or later and TimeOut SuperFonts. This month you will create two word processor templates that print attractive invitations on a postcard. You will also learn how to merge address information from a data base to prepare your postcards for mailing. The author assumes that you know how to use SuperFonts and AppleWorks' word processor and data base modules.

Everyone seems both cost and time-conscious these days. This month's postcard project shows you how to use AppleWorks and TimeOut SuperFonts to save time and money when you need to announce a graduation party, family reunion, club meeting, or other social event. *Figure 1* shows the sample postcard you will create in this month's tutorial.

Saving Time and Money

You will print your invitations or announcements on continuous feed postcards. I use Avery List & Mail Post Cards (Item #4167), but you can use any continuous feed postcard stock that is compatible with the 3.5-inch by 6-inch size of the Avery brand cards. Packaged 500 to a box, each card costs about three cents. You can buy the cards in stores that sell computer forms. [Ed: NAUG buys continuous feed postcards from Quill Corporation for \$12.79 per thousand. Order part number 932-7-11972. Quill Corp., Box 94080, Palatine, IL 60094; (708) 634-4800; Fax: (708) 634-5708.]

Figure 1: Sample Postcard



Figure 2: Back of Postcard with Message

```
File: POSTCARD.BACK          REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu
=====
<1=/CEFE1/APPLEWORKS.3.0/FONTS/LOS.ANGELES.24>
<2=/CEFE1/APPLEWORKS.3.0/FONTS/HELVETICA.12>
<3=/CEFE1/APPLEWORKS.3.0/FONTS/CAIRO.18>
-----Left Margin: 0.5 inches
-----Right Margin: 0.5 inches
-----Top Margin: 0.0 inches
-----Paper Length: 3.5 inches
-----Platen Width: 6.0 inches
-----Bottom Margin: 0.0 inches
-----Centered
^<1>IT'S A PARTY^
<3>% <2>OPEN HOUSE<3> %
<2>Come Celebrate Lisa's Graduation!
^Saturday, June 4, 1994, 1 to 5 pm^
<3>p<2> RSVP "Regrets Only"
-----
Type entry or use ⌘ commands      Line 20  Column 8      03/22/94  3:15 pm
```

It costs 19 cents to mail a postcard in the U.S.; that makes the total cost of the blank card and postage less than the 29-cent price of a First Class stamp. NAUG's international postcard designers should reap comparable savings.

But besides saving money and letting you exercise your creativity, this month's project saves you time. These cards spare you the aggravation of shopping for invitations, writing pertinent information by hand, and then stuffing, sealing, and addressing the envelopes.

Overview

This project requires three templates. One is an address list data base that you can set up in minutes. Our project theme is a graduation open house party, so we call the template PARTY.LIST. When you create your own version, you can change the name to CLUB.LIST, TEAM.LIST, REUNION.LIST, or whatever else you need.

The remaining two templates are word processor templates that print the front and back of the postcards. The POSTCARD.BACK template contains the postcard's message. To make the message more interesting, you will mix fonts and use some of the picture fonts you learned about in last month's project. [Ed: See "How to Create Attractive Note

Pads" in last month's issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.]

The POSTCARD.FRONT template will print your return address and the invitee's address in the appropriate places. You will use AppleWorks to merge the PARTY.LIST address book information with this template so you do not have to address the postcards by hand.

The POSTCARD.BACK Template

You will begin by creating the postcard's message template. Follow these steps:

1. Launch AppleWorks and start a new word processing file from scratch. Name the file POSTCARD.BACK.
2. Insert three SuperFonts "Load Font" commands at the top of the document. Use *Figure 2* as a guide. Remember that the Load Font commands must precede all other items in a document.

The three fonts you will use are: Los.Angeles.24, Helvetica.12, and Cairo.18. Los Angeles is an attractive headline font that you will use to announce the party. Helvetica is an easy to read text font that is suitable for printing details about the party's date and time. Cairo is a picture font that you will use to enliven your design.

If you use AppleWorks 2.0, you must manually type the SuperFonts Load Font commands. Follow the example in last month's article.

If you use a later version of AppleWorks, press Apple-Escape and choose "PickFonts". This Time-Out application will automatically search for each of the fonts you want to install and enter the appropriate command and path in the POSTCARD.BACK template.

3. Use Apple-O to enter the seven printer options shown in *Figure 2*. The four margin settings, together with the Paper Length and Platen Width settings, ensure that each postcard will print correctly. Centering the text creates the most attractive invitation.

4. Press the Return Key to create a blank line at line 11, which is the line under the "Centered" printer option. Remember, you can use Apple-Z to show or hide the printer options.

Now you are ready to enter the text of your postcard message. Follow these steps:

1. On line 12, enter "<1>" to use Los.Angeles.24. Then type "IT'S A PARTY" in all uppercase letters. Use Control-B commands to boldface the line. Use Figure 2 as a guide to creating this line.
2. Press the Return Key twice to enter a blank line.
3. On line 14, type "<3>" to switch to the Cairo.18 font and press the "%" key. That will "type" a house in your document. (The Cairo.18 printout of the FONT.PREVIEW template you created last month confirms that the "%" symbol will type a house in Cairo.18.) Press the Space Bar once to insert a space between the house and the text on that line.
4. Continuing on line 14, enter "<2>" to switch to the Helvetica.12 font and type the message "OPEN HOUSE".
5. Switch back to the Cairo.18 font, press the Space Bar, and enter the "%" symbol. That will print a second house after the text.
6. Press the Return Key twice to leave line 15 blank.
7. Lines 16 and 18 use the Helvetica.12 font to print the reason for the party (Lisa's Graduation) and the day, date, and time of the party. Type "<2>" and then the text for line 16. Press the Return Key twice to leave line 17 blank, and then type the text for line 18.
8. Use Control-B to boldface the text on line 18.
9. Press the Return Key twice to insert a blank line for line 19.
10. Line 20 is the last text line in the postcard message. Type "<3>" to switch to Cairo.18 and type

Figure 3: Party List Data Base Categories

```
File: PARTY.LIST          REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu
Selection: All records

Record 5 of 5  (5 selected)
=====
Honorific:
First Name: -
Middle Initial: -
Last Name: -
Street 1: -
Street 2: -
City: -
State: -
Zip: -
Telephone 1: -
Telephone 2: -
=====
Type entry or use ⌘ commands                                03/22/94  3:07 pm
```

the lowercase letter "p" to use the "pointing finger" graphic. Then type "<2>" to switch to Helvetica.12, press the Space Bar to enter a space, and type the RSVP instructions.

11. Press Apple-K, select your printer, and press the Return Key. All 20 lines of the template should precede the page break. *[Ed: You can fit longer messages on your card by using smaller fonts and by not leaving blank lines in the invitation.]*
12. Save the template.

Configure SuperFonts for Postcards

Now you must tell SuperFonts that you want to print a non-standard size document. You do this by changing a setting in the SuperFonts Configuration Menu. Continue as follows:

1. Press Apple-Escape to access the TimeOut Menu.
2. Select "Utilities", then "Configure", and then "SuperFonts".
3. In the SuperFonts Configuration Menu, change "Accepts top-of-page commands" to "No".
4. Press Apple-Q to return to your document.

Preview the Card

SuperFonts lets you preview your work. Follow these steps to "print" a copy of the card on your screen:

Figure 4: Front of Postcard

```

File: POSTCARD.FRONT          REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu
=====
<1=/CEFE1/APPLEWORKS.3.0/FONTS/LOS.ANGELES.24>
<2=/CEFE1/APPLEWORKS.3.0/FONTS/HELVETICA.12>
<3=/CEFE1/APPLEWORKS.3.0/FONTS/CAIRO.18>
-----Left Margin:  0.5 inches
-----Right Margin: 0.5 inches
-----Top Margin:   0.0 inches
-----Paper Length: 3.5 inches
-----Platen Width: 6.0 inches
-----Bottom Margin: 0.0 inches

<2>Cynthia E. Field
60 Border Drive
Wakefield, RI 02879-3802
Tel.(401) 123-4567

-----Centered
^[Honorific] ^[First Name] ^[Middle Initial]
                ^[Last Name]
                ^[Street 1]
                ^[Street 2]
                ^[City] ^[State] ^[Zip]
-----
Type entry or use ⌘ commands          Line 24 Column 1    03/22/94 3:14 pm

```

1. Press Apple-Escape and launch SuperFonts.
2. Press the Return Key to print from the beginning of the document.
3. Select "The screen" in response to the "Where do you want to print the file?" prompt.
4. Type the letter "H" to specify high quality output. Then press the Return Key twice to display your card.
5. The last line of the card will not fit on your screen. Press the Space Bar to view that line.
6. Press the Space Bar again to return to AppleWorks.

Creating the PARTY.LIST Template

Next, you will create the "address book" data base. Follow these steps:

1. Create a new data base file called PARTY.LIST.
2. Enter the categories in *Figure 3*. The first nine categories will store data that you will merge into the postcard address panel. The two telephone number categories are optional.

3. Enter your data into the file.
4. Create a data base "tables" report format "From the current layout". Name the format "Postcards".
5. Print the Postcards report to "The clipboard (for Mail Merge)".
6. Save the PARTY.LIST data base template.

Creating the POSTCARD.FRONT Template

Now you will design the postcard address panel that includes the mail merge categories from your PARTY.LIST data base. Use *Figure 4* as your guide. Follow these steps:

1. Switch to POSTCARD.BACK and rename the file POSTCARD.FRONT. (Using the original template saves steps because the front and back of the postcard are the same size.)
2. Use Apple-D to delete all the lines starting with the Centered Command on line 10.
3. On line 11, type "<2>" to invoke the Helvetica font. Then type your name, street address, city, state, and Zip Code on lines 11 through 13.
4. On line 14 enter your telephone number so your invitees can respond to your invitation.
5. Leave six blank lines. Then enter a Center Command on line 21 to center the addressee information that will follow.
6. On lines 22 through 26, use the Mail Merge Command to insert the appropriate categories from the PARTY.LIST file (see *Figure 4*). Respond "yes" to each "Omit line when all entries on line are blank?" prompt. Don't be concerned when the Last Name field wraps to the following line. The actual entries that will print in this area are shorter and will fit on a single line.
7. Save the template.

SuperFonts Projects...

Printing the Postcards

Printing two-sided mail merge postcards requires several operations. Follow these steps:

1. Add the POSTCARD.BACK file to the desktop. (You used the original copy to create POSTCARD.FRONT, so you must re-load POSTCARD.BACK. All three templates should be on the desktop.)
2. If you use AppleWorks 3.0 or later, switch to the PARTY.LIST data base and display the records in single record layout. Your screen will display the number of records in the file; that is the number of postcards you will need to print. (If you use AppleWorks 2.x, count the number of records in your PARTY.LIST file.)
3. Adjust your printer to accommodate thicker paper and insert the postcards so you will print at the top of the second card. (Skipping the first card eliminates many of the paper jams that accompany printing on continuous feed cards.)
4. Switch to POSTCARD.BACK, press Apple-Escape and use SuperFonts to print as many postcards as you need to accommodate all the people on your mailing list. For best results, use the high quality printing option.

Now you will print the address panel on the cards. Continue as follows:

5. Remove the cards from the printer but do not separate them.
6. Re-insert the postcards in the printer so you print on the address side of the cards. Align the printer so you will print on the second card.
7. Switch to the PARTY.LIST file.
8. Press Apple-P, select the "Postcards" report, and print the report to "The clipboard (for Mail Merge)".
9. Switch to the POSTCARD.FRONT file.
10. Press Apple-Escape and print the address side of the cards with SuperFonts. Accept "1" for the number of copies. (The "1" indicates that you want one set of cards.)

11. Separate the postcards and remove the perforated strips. Put a 19-cent stamp on each card and you are done.

Conclusion

This month you used AppleWorks to create two word processor postcard templates and an address book data base. Then you learned how to merge the data base information onto a postcard and print attractive output with SuperFonts. Although this month's theme was a graduation open house party, you can adapt the postcard's message to inform people on your mailing list about any important event or news, like club meetings, special sales, or school events.

[Dr. Cynthia E. Field has been doing things that can't be done on Apple II computers since 1982. She was the author of inCider/A+'s popular "Press Room" column. She is the Contributing Editor of the AppleWorks Forum.]

[Ed: Working copies of these templates appear on this month's issue of NAUG on Disk, which costs \$10 from NAUG. The templates require AppleWorks 2.0 or later enhanced with TimeOut SuperFonts. NAUG on Disk requires a 3.5-inch disk drive.]

Laptop for Apple / Mac / IBM

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LASER 128EX	359	484	558
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No-slot Clock...36		Ile 128K Card...25	
Hard Drive w/card - Laser 128, Ile: 20 / 40 meg....289 / 339			
Mouse for: Ile w/card...89, Laser 128, Ile, Ile+, Mac+...70			
Laser 5.25" Drive...99		AE 3.5" 800K Drive...199	
Apple Super Drive 3.5" controller for Ile, Ilgs.....129			
Goldstar Composite Monitor...125		Monitor Stand...25	
RGB 14" Color Monitor for Laser 128's.....210			
Ile Printer Card w/cable: Parallel...45		Super Serial...62	
ImageWriter I Compatible Printer...195			
Memory			
256K chips...\$18/set			
RAM Ilgs w/4 meg...139			
Card w/1 meg: Ile...79 Ile...141 ct...156 Laser 128...101			
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An Easier Way to Jump between Linked Data Base and Word Processor Files

by Keith Johnson

AppleWorks 4 provides a powerful link between the program's data base and word processor modules. That feature lets you enter unlimited amounts of text for each record in your data base. You get the record on the screen, press <oa-W>, and AppleWorks displays the linked text from the word processor file. If you did not enter text for the record, AppleWorks 4 displays the beginning of the linked file. Pages 185-187 of the AppleWorks 4 manual present all the details.

Although it is not documented in the AppleWorks 4 manual, Steve Beville's default macros included with AppleWorks 4 offer a powerful <sa-J> substitute for <oa-W>. Pressing <sa-J> once with the data base record on the screen is like pressing <oa-W>; AppleWorks displays the appropriate text in the linked word processor file. Press <sa-J> a second time and AppleWorks lets you edit the text in the word processor file. If there is no linked text, the macro puts the cursor at the beginning of the word processor document. [Ed: The default macros are on the AppleWorks 4 Extras Disk (for 5.25-inch disk users) and the Hard Disk Installer (for 3.5-inch disk users).]

This month's article describes how to enhance the <sa-J> macro. The enhanced macro (a) tells you if there is no linked text, (b) jumps to the end of the word processor file, (c) inserts the correct marker and record key for the current data base record, and (d) waits for you to enter text for the record.

A second macro jumps back to your data base record. The macros require AppleWorks 4 and UltraMacros 4.3.

Since the main macro (see *Figure 1*) is an enhanced version of the <sa-J> macro, you can load the origi-

nal macro onto your AppleWorks desktop and expand that macro rather than typing in this month's macros from scratch.

How to Set Up the Files

To use these macros, your word processor and data base files must meet the following conditions (The first three conditions are imposed by AppleWorks 4. The last requirement is imposed by the macros.):

1. The word processor file must have the same name as the data base file with an "H." prefix. (For example, if the data base file is called "Members", the word processor file must be named "H.Members". Don't forget the period!)
2. You must replace any spaces in the data base file name with periods in the linked word processor file name. (For example, if the data base file is called "Members 94", the word processor file must be named "H.Members.94"). This requirement is not mentioned in the manual.
3. The data base file must include a category that contains a record key, as described on page 186 of the AppleWorks 4 manual. This field should contain a number that is unique to each record, such as a Social Security or Student ID number.
4. The linked word processor text must start below line 12 as indicated in the counter at the bottom of the word processor screen. AppleWorks displays the beginning of the linked file if it finds no matching word processor text, so I suggest that you use the space at the beginning of the

***"Here are
macros that
add useful
functionality to
AppleWorks 4."***

Figure 1: Macros that Jump between Linked Files

```
J:<adb:                                { Define the macro.                                }
X = peek $CC7:                        { Get the length of the title message.        }
ifnot X = 9:                          { If oa-W has not been pressed...            }
    $20 = cell:                      { ...store the contents of the current cell... }
    oa-w:stop:endif:                { ...issue an oa-W, and stop the macro.        }
x = peekword $5a00 + 58:              { Calculate the word processor file name position. }
$0 = .peekstr x:                    { Get the word processor file name.            }
x = x + 18:a = peekword x:           { Get the pointer address.                    }
display #off:                        { Turn off the display...                    }
oa-Q:find:rtn:                      { ...and go to the linked file.                }
oa-1:pokeword $7B80,a:oa-Q:         { Go to the section for the chosen category.... }
display #on:rtn:                    { ...and turn on the display.                  }
posn x,y:                          { Get the current cursor position.            }
if y > 13 stop:endif:                { If not in the first half-page, stop.        }
.askyn " No info present for this item. Do you want to enter new text? ":
    { If in the first half-page, ask the user for directions.        }
ifnot z = 2 msg "":stop:endif:       { If user chooses "no new text", stop.        }
oa-9:                              { If user wants new text, jump to the end of the file.        }
oa-O>SM<rtn>150<rtn:esc:             { Enter a Marker 150.                    }
print $20:                          { Print the category contents. Add other characters here if desired.}
msg " Press a key to enter new information. ": { Display this message.                    }
k = key:msg ">!"                    { When the user presses a key, erase the message.        }

J:<awp><                              { Define the macro.                                }
$0 = $70:                          { Set the search for the data base file name.        }
oa-Q:find:rtn>!                    { Jump to the data base file.                    }
```

Figure 2: First Page of a Sample Linked File

```
File: H.Members.US.94      REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE      Escape: Main Menu
=====
Nothing in H.Members.US.94 about this record
(or you didn't put the cursor on the first category)

This file contains information about U.S. member of IPS. It links with the
membership data base Members US 94.
83850 Kersey, 4/1/94: this member sent in his dues in pennies.
-----
Type entry or use ⌘ commands      Line 4 Column 31      04/01/94 8:32 pm
```

file for other information, including a message at the very top that says "No information is available for this record" (see Figure 2). AppleWorks will display that message when you press <oa-W> or <sa-J> for a record that contains no linked word processor text. [Ed: The author used mousetext to create the attractive

box around the text in the middle of the screen in Figure 2.]

How to Use the Macro

1. Type the macros from Figure 1 into your macro file. I suggest that you use <sa-J> to define the macro, since this is the combination used in the original macro. Then compile the file and save it as your default macro set. [Ed: Step-by-step directions for adding the macro to your default macro set appear in the sidebar entitled "How to Add a Macro" on the following page. The italicized text in Figure 1 represents the commands in the original <sa-J> macro.]
2. To use the macros, put the cursor in the record key category in the data base file and press <sa-J>. The macro will issue a <oa-W> and display the linked text (if any) on the data base screen. Press <sa-J> a second time and the macro will switch to the linked file and let you edit that text.

My Favorite Macro...

If there is no linked text for the record (or if you positioned the cursor improperly), the first page of the linked file will appear on your screen. If you want to edit the text, press <sa-J> a second time. The macro will put you in the word processor module and ask if you want to create a new section of text linked to the record. If you respond "Y", the macro will jump to the end of the file, enter the proper marker (Marker 150), and will enter the contents of the key-value category from the current record.

Press "N" (or anything else) and the macro will leave you in the linked word processor file.

3. Press <sa-J> again and the second macro returns you to the data base file. However, this only works if you ran the main macro in the data base recently. (AppleWorks sometimes "forgets" the data base file to which it should return and will not return to it properly.)

How They Work

The macro starts by checking the title at the top center of the data base screen, which is usually "REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE". If the title is nine characters long, it must be "WP WINDOW" (no other titles possible at this point are that length), which means that the user already pressed <oa-W>, <oa-`>, or pressed <sa-J> once. In that case, the macro does not issue an <oa-W>. If the title is *not* nine characters long, the macro issues its own <oa-W> command.

The macro then stores the contents of the current "cell", the entry in the key category, in variable \$20 for use later. If this is the second time through the macro (or if you pressed <oa-W> or <oa-`> just before running the macro), the macro skips this step; and does not change the value stored in \$20. This requires some explanation:

The second time through the macro, the cursor is at the end of the message "Use arrows to view [file-name]" and is not in a category. The macro uses the <cell> command to store the current contents of the category, but the <cell> command will treat that message as the contents of a category, and will store the message in \$20. To avoid this, the macro skips this function if you are in the "WP WINDOW"

How to Add a Macro

Follow these steps to add macros to your default macro set (AppleWorks 4 users need UltraMacros 4.3 or later to add macros to the default set supplied with AppleWorks.):

1. If you are using AppleWorks 4 and UltraMacros 4.3, skip to step #3B. Otherwise, create a new word processor document called "Macros".
2. Press Open-Apple Escape to access the TimeOut Menu. Then select "Macro Compiler" or "UM 4.0 Compiler". If your TimeOut Menu displays "Ultra Compiler", you are using AppleWorks 4 and UltraMacros 4.3 and should skip to step #3B.
3. A. Select choice #2, "Display current macro set", and press the Return Key. The UltraMacros Compiler will convert your macros into word processor format and display the macros in the "Macros" document. If the Compiler displays the message "This macro set may not be displayed.", you are using AppleWorks 4 and should perform step #3B.
B. AppleWorks 4 / UltraMacros 4.3 users only: Add the file Default.Macros from the /EXTRAS/MACROS disk to your desktop. (This is the file UltraMacros uses to store your default macros.) Press Apple-N and re-name the file "Macros".
4. Put the cursor on the line above the macro labeled "A:" and type the macro in *Figure 1* into the document. Check your typing *carefully*.
5. Press Apple-S to save your work in case something goes wrong.
6. Once again access the TimeOut Menu. Select "Macro Compiler", "UM 4.0 Compiler", or "Ultra Compiler".
7. Highlight choice #1 ("Compile a new set of macros") and enter an Open-Apple Return. Correct any errors identified by the compiler.
8. Test the new macros.
9. Now you will save the revised set of macros as your default set. Issue an Open-Apple Escape to access the TimeOut Menu and select "Macro Options", "Ultra 4.0 Options", or "Ultra Options".
10. Select the choice "Save macro table as default set" and press the Return Key. When asked if you want to activate the auto-startup macro, respond "Yes". In the future, UltraMacros will install your revised set of macros each time you launch AppleWorks.

My Favorite Macro...

mode. (This can only cause problems if you pressed <oa-W> or <oa-`> just before running the macro. In that case, the macro will not change \$20, and \$20 might hold any set of characters, even those from some other unrelated macro you ran earlier.)

The macro then looks for the name of the linked word processor file and a pointer to the proper location in that file for the current record. (These lines are from the original macro on the AppleWorks 4 disk. I do not fully understand their operation.)

The macro then jumps to the linked file, issues an <oa-l> to go to the top of the file, pokes the pointer location defined previously, then performs an <oa-Q : rtn> to display the linked word processor file. Much of this is done with the display off, so you do not see it happen.

If there was text entered for the chosen data base record, the cursor goes to the start of that text. If not, the cursor is at the top of the document.

The macro then tests whether the cursor is within the first 13 lines of the document. If not, there is probably some linked text, so the macro stops. If the cursor is within the first 13 lines, the macro assumes there is no linked text for that record, and asks if the user wants to enter new text.

If the user chooses "yes", the macro jumps to the bottom of the file, prints the key-value it saved earlier, and asks the user to press a key to start entering the new text.

Enhancements

These macros seem to invite your creative enhancements. For example, you can insert a <first> command to jump the cursor to the left-most data base column to ensure it will be in the key-value category. (You might then need to issue a <zoom> to put you in multiple-record layout.) Or you can put this category in the upper-left corner of the single-record layout, so that <first> puts the cursor in the proper category in either layout.

You could also add Returns, Tabs, or other characters to the word processor file, depending on how you set up your linked file. For instance, I always insert a Tab after the key-value in this file, so each

section starts with the key-value and then tabs to the place where the actual text starts (perhaps ten characters to the right). These are only cosmetic changes, and you can add your own at any time.

Conclusion

Step beyond the specifics of these macros and you will see how this article demonstrates two aspects of macros. First, the article shows once again how macros can add important functionality to AppleWorks. Second, the article encourages you to view every existing macro as a tool you can use to create new macros. Then you can use UltraMacros to build not only upon AppleWorks, but on the macros created by others.

[Keith Johnson is Associate Director of the Fleishmann Planetarium at the University of Nevada.]

[A working copy of these macros appears on this month's issue of NAUG on Disk, which costs \$10 from NAUG. NAUG on Disk requires a 3.5-inch disk drive. These macros require AppleWorks 4 enhanced with UltraMacros 4.3.]

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A Garden Planning Template

by Stan Hecker

This month's template, which will help you plan your summer garden, demonstrates how you can use AppleWorks' spreadsheet module to create simple graphics. The author assumes that you know the basic AppleWorks spreadsheet commands. The template requires AppleWorks 3.0 or later.

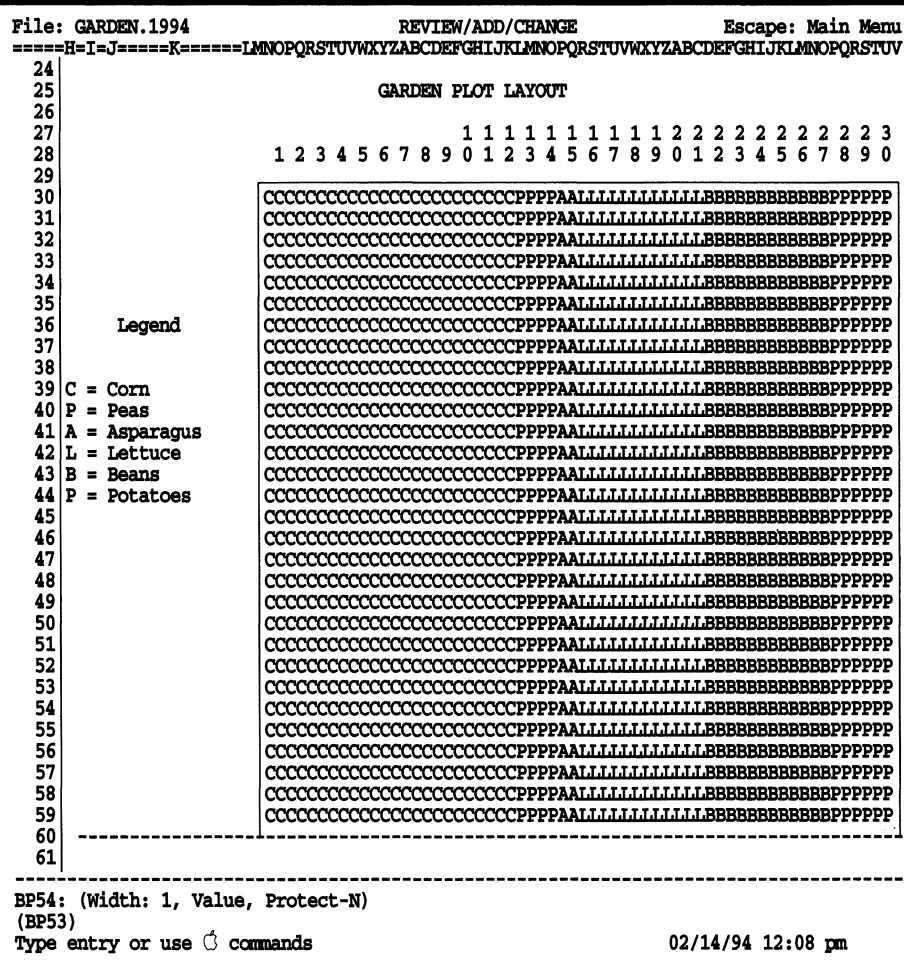
One of my gardening magazines claims that gardening is the single most popular hobby in the United States. Whether this is true or not, many NAUG members now anxiously await the moment this spring when they can plant their gardens.

Some folks plan their gardens by sketching their plans on paper. Others plot their gardens on graph paper. But this month you will see how AppleWorks' spreadsheet module can help you design your garden on your computer screen.

Figure 1 shows a sample garden plot generated by the template you will create in this month's lesson. Figure 2 shows the complete garden planning template.

To use the template, you enter the names of as many as ten different vegetables or flowers you want to grow. For each variety, you designate the number of rows you desire and the plant's spacing requirements. The template automatically calculates the minimum number of seeds or seedlings you will need. Finally, the spreadsheet generates a scale model of your garden. You can print the results to use at the garden store or when catalog shopping. The printout will also guide you in the field at planting time.

Figure 1: Sample Garden Plot



Limitations

The template displays and prints a scale model of a 30-foot by 30-foot garden; it does not allow for L-shaped or irregularly shaped gardens. If your patch of earth is a different size or shape from the prototype, you will need to edit the number of spreadsheet rows and columns to match your garden's dimensions.

My Favorite Template...

```
#
# THIS IS WORKSPACE
#
# Sum for width      Lookup Table
#                   #C
#                   #P
#                   #A
#                   #L
#                   #B
#                   #P
#                   #
#                   #
#                   #
#                   #
#                   #
```

Section A:
Data Entry / Results

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

C = Corn
P = Peas
A = Asparagus
L = Lettuce
B = Beans
P = Potatoes

Section C: Garden Plot

My Favorite Template...

The template also assumes that each row's width is some multiple of six inches. International readers should adapt the template to the metric system.

The template accommodates a maximum of ten different varieties of vegetables or flowers. You can use multiple copies of the template or you can modify the template to handle additional crops.

Finally, the template assumes that you will plant each crop in full rows. Sometimes good gardening sense or aesthetics dictate that a row include two or more species. But as with the earlier limitations, I leave it to the reader to develop the more complex template that overcomes this restriction.

Overview

The garden planning template contains three sections.

Section A (cell A1 to cell G18) is the data entry area where you specify the types of plants you intend to grow, the number of rows you will devote to each crop, and the plants' spacing requirements. This area also calculates the number of linear feet you will use for each crop and the number of seeds or seedlings required for your garden.

Section B (cell L3 to cell BV20) is a "scratch pad" where AppleWorks uses the information you entered in section A to construct a lookup table to determine the number of 6-inch wide strips of ground each crop requires. AppleWorks graphs the garden in section C based upon the contents of section B.

Section B also calculates the aggregate garden width required to accommodate all the rows you specify in section A. That tells you how much of the prototype garden is "planted". The template uses a frame of number signs (#) to isolate section B from the rest of the worksheet.

Section C (cell H26 to cell BV60) is the garden plot display area. @LOOKUP formulas in row 30 use the lookup table in section B to build a scale model of your garden. The formulas return the first letter of the name of each crop in the order that you listed the crops in section A. The rest of the cells in each "garden row" in section C repeat the letter at the top of the row to complete the graphic presentation of your garden's layout.

Figure 3: Column Widths

<u>Column</u>	<u>Width</u>
A	1
B	12
C-E	13
F	10
G	12
H	1
I	3
J	1
K	12
L-BV	1

Because a screen character (such as "C" for "Carrots") is only half as wide as it is high, the square garden in section C would not look square on the screen or on paper. To compensate for the disproportionate aspect ratio, I used two spreadsheet columns for each garden row. That makes the width of the garden proportional to its height. Thus, a square foot of carrots is symbolized by "CC".

Creating the Template

Let's create the template. You will begin by changing some default settings and column widths. Follow these steps:

1. Launch AppleWorks 3 or 4 and create a new spreadsheet called GARDEN.TEMPL. If you use AppleWorks 3 or did not activate the auto-save feature of AppleWorks 4, be sure to save your template frequently as you work.
2. Use Apple-V to set the "Value format" to "Fixed" with "0" (zero) decimal places.
3. Use Apple-V twice to set the Recalculation "Order" to "Rows" and "Frequency" to "Manual".
4. Use Apple-V to change "Protection" to "No".
5. If you are using AppleWorks 4, press Apple-V to display the "Current Settings" dialog box and confirm the changes you made. Then press the Escape Key.
6. Use Apple-L to change the column widths to the values listed in *Figure 3*. If you use AppleWorks 3, remember that the starting width for

Figure 4: Template Labels

Cell(s)	Label	Cell(s)	Label
D1 through E1	GARDEN PLANNING TEMPLATE	E6	Per Foot
A3	<	F6	Feet
B3	----- (12 hyphens)	G6	Needed
C3 through D3	- DO DATA ENTRY HERE -----	A7	= (equal sign)
E3	----- (13 hyphens)	B7	===== (12 equal signs)
F3 through G3	-> <---- RESULTS ---->	C7	===== (7 equal signs)
L3	#	D7	===== (7 equal signs)
C4	Row Width	E7	===== (7 equal signs)
D4	Number of	F7	===== (7 equal signs)
E4	Seeds or	G7	===== (7 equal signs)
G4	Seeds or	U7 through AG7	Sum for width
A5 through B5	Names of 1-10	AK7 through AV7	Lookup Table
C5	(2 or 2.5	B18 through C18	Row Length, in feet ---->
D5	30' Rows	D18	30 (enter as a value)
E5	Seedlings	E18 through F18	Total Width, in ft.:
F5	Linear		(begin label with 2 spaces)
G5	Seedlings	Y25 through AP25	Garden Plot Layout
V5 through AL5	THIS IS WORKSPACE	M29	_ (Shift-Underline)
A6 through B6	crops below:	M30	
C6	ft., etc.)	K36	Legend
D6	Planned	M60	- (hyphen)

each column is nine characters. AppleWorks 4 displays the current column width in the lower left-hand corner of the screen next to the cell indicator.

Entering Labels and Values

Next you will enter the worksheet labels and format the cells. Follow these steps:

1. Enter the labels listed in *Figure 4*. Remember to press Shift-" for labels that begin with a symbol. Don't worry if some of the labels do not line up correctly. You will correct the problem when you right-justify the labels.

Now you will label the x-axis along the top edge of the garden plot. This "measuring scale" will help you lay out the actual garden when the time comes to prepare the soil. Continue with these steps to number the garden's rows:

2. Beginning in cell AG27, enter "1" in every other cell from left to right through cell AY27. You will have typed ten 1's when you are done.
3. Beginning in cell BA27, enter "2" in every

other cell from left to right through cell BS27. You will have typed ten 2's when you are done.

4. Enter "3" in cell BU27.
5. Enter the numbers "1", "2", and so on through "0" in every other cell from cell O28 through cell BU28. The x-axis is now labeled in "feet" from left to right.
6. Create the frame around section B of the template by copying cell L3 (the "#" symbol) "Within worksheet" to cells L4 through L20, M3 to BU3, BV3 through BV20, and M20 to BU20.

Now you will create the border around the garden plot area in section C. Continue as follows:

7. Copy cell M29 (the underline symbol) "Within worksheet" to cells N29 through BV29.
8. Copy cell M30 ("|") "Within worksheet" to cells M31 through M59 and cells BV30 through BV59.
9. Copy cell M60 ("-") "Within worksheet" to cells N60 through BV60.

My Favorite Template...

Entering Formulas

Next you will enter the formulas. Continue as follows:

1. In cell N3, enter "1". The "1" will temporarily replace the pound sign. You will fix this later.
2. In cell AO8, enter "0" (zero).
3. Type the formulas in *Figure 5*. The sidebar entitled "About the Formulas" describes the purpose and operation of each formula.

Next, you will copy the formulas. Unless indicated otherwise, you can use Apple-R to make all cell references "Relative". Follow these steps:

4. Copy cell O3 "Within worksheet" to cells P3 through BU3.
5. Copy cells F8 and G8 "Within worksheet" to cells F9 through F17. At the prompt, choose "Relative", "Relative", "No change", "Relative", "Relative", and "Relative".
6. Copy cell AA8 "Within worksheet" to cells AA9 through AA17.
7. Copy cell AO10 "Within worksheet" to cells AO11 through AO18.
8. Copy cell AP8 "Within worksheet" to cells AP9 through AP17.
9. Copy cell N30 "Within worksheet" to cells O30 through BU30. Choose "Relative", "No change", and "No change" at the prompt. The block will fill with "E"s indicating that an error occurred. You will fix this problem in step #14 below.
10. Copy cell N31 "Within worksheet" to cells O31 through BU31.
11. Copy cells H39 through K39 "Within worksheet" to cells H40 through H48.
12. Save the template. The next step requires considerable processing power. Any interruption could cause you to lose your work.
13. Copy cell N31 "Within worksheet" to cells N32 through BU59. Be patient. It can take AppleWorks up to a minute to complete this step.
14. Press Apple-K to recalculate the spreadsheet. The "E"s appearing in the Garden Plot Layout

Figure 5: Formulas

Cell	Formula
O3	+N3+1
F8	@IF(A8="", "", D8*D18)
G8	@IF(B8="", "", E8*F8)
AA8	+C8*D8
AP8	(A8)
AO9	((C8*2)*D8)+1
AO10	(AO9+((C9*2)*D9))
G18	@SUM(AA8...AA17)
N30	@LOOKUP(N3,AO8...AO18)
N31	(N30)
H39	@IF(A8="", "", A8)
I39	@IF(B8="", "", " = ") (one space before/after the equal sign)
J39	@IF(B8="", "", A8)
K39	@IF(B8="", "", B8)

area should disappear. (Once again, be patient. This step can take up to two minutes on an unaccelerated Apple IIe or IIC.)

15. Save the template.

Formatting the Worksheet

Now you will change the format of some cells to hide some of the calculations and to make others more attractive. Follow these steps:

1. Use Apple-L to change the "Block" of cells from C8 through C17 to a "Value format" of "Fixed" with "1" decimal place.
2. Use Apple-L to change cell G18's "Value format" to "Fixed" with "1" decimal place.
3. Use Apple-L to change the "Value format" of each of the following "Blocks" of cells to "Fixed" with "1" decimal place: N3 through BU3, AA8 through AA17, and AO8 to AO18. In each case, the original display of digits will change to "#" signs. That hides the numbers, but leaves the underlying values unchanged.

My Favorite Template...

4. Use Apple-L to change the "Block" of cells C4 through G7 to a "Label format" of "Right justify".

Protecting the Worksheet

Next, you will protect your work. Follow these steps to protect the whole worksheet and then lower the level of protection for selected areas:

1. Use Apple-L to select the "Block" of cells from A1 through BV60. The quickest way to do this is to put the cursor in cell A1 and press Apple-L, "B", Apple-. (Apple-period), and Apple-9. Then press the Return Key, choose "Protection", and allow "Nothing".
2. Use Apple-L to set "Protection" to allow "Labels only" for the "Block" of cells from A8 through B17.
3. Use Apple-L to set "Protection" to allow "Values only" for the "Block" of cells from C8 through E17.
4. Use Apple-L to set "Protection" to allow "Values only" for cell D18.
5. Press Apple-V, select "Protection" and respond "Yes" to turn protection on.
6. Put the cursor in cell A8 and save the template. When you open a copy of the worksheet, the cursor will automatically appear in this cell so you can enter the name of the first plant you will include in your garden plans.
7. Lock the template. If you use AppleWorks 4, you can lock the file from the File Activities Menu. If you use AppleWorks 3, you can lock the template with TimeOut FileMaster, Copy II+, any other file utility, or BASIC.

Using the Template

Now you will use the template to plan your garden. You will start by entering your data in section A. Then you will use Apple-K to recalculate the worksheet; AppleWorks will create a scale model like the example shown in *Figure 1*. Follow these steps:

1. Load the GARDEN.TEMPL file onto the desktop. Use Apple-N to change its name to GARDEN.1994.

If your garden is not 30 feet long, you would now edit the number of rows in section C of the template and specify the length of your garden in cell D18. Leaving a value of 30 feet in this cell will result in inaccurate calculations of the number of seeds or seedlings required. For now, I suggest using the template as is by continuing with these steps:

2. Enter the name of each crop. Use both columns A and B.

If you plan to harvest cabbage, carrots, corn, and cucumbers, try to be creative with names so that the first character in each is different. For examples, using varietal names can help assure that all the crop names are different enough to make the garden chart useful.

If you want to leave a strip of fallow land between crops, type the word FALLOW entirely in column B. Such fallow strips will be represented by blank space on the scale model. A narrow path for walking between rows would be an example of a fallow strip. Just be aware that each fallow strip reduces the template's capacity by one crop because it takes up one of the ten crop designations in cells A8 through A17.

3. Complete the data entry for each crop. Type the row spacing that the crop requires, enter the number of rows you want to plant, and type the number of seeds or seedlings recommended per linear foot.

Express the row widths in fractional units of a foot. For example, designate a 6-inch wide row as "0.5", an 18-inch wide row as "1.5", and so on. Use this same procedure to define the width of fallow rows.

4. Press Apple-K to recalculate the worksheet. (Be patient. On an unaccelerated Apple IIGS, the template will take more than a minute to recalculate.) The template will display the scale model in section C. Cell G18 will display the total width of the garden plot. If the template's aggregate width is larger than your garden, revise the crop information and press Apple-K to generate a new garden layout.
5. When you are satisfied with the garden plan, save the GARDEN.1994 worksheet to disk.

About the Formulas

O3 +N3+1

This formula increments each 6-inch strip in the garden. The "counter" (and its copies to the right) are used by the @LOOKUP formula in cell N30 (and its copies) to determine which crop should be plotted in each 6-inch strip in the garden layout.

F8 @IF(A8="", "", D8*D18)

If there is any entry in cell A8, this formula (or one of its copies) will calculate the linear feet of garden space occupied of the crop. The formula multiplies the number of rows (cell D8) by the length of each row (cell D18).

G8 @IF(B8="", "", E8*F8)

If there is any entry in cell B8, this formula (or one of its copies) will calculate the number of seeds or seedlings required for the crop.

Note that cell F8 tests cell A8, and cell G8 tests cell B8 for text. If one or the other is empty, this formula will generate an @ERROR message. This is deliberate; the legend for the scale model requires an entry in each cell. These tests provide an early warning that something is missing.

AA8 +C8*D8

This formula (and its copies) calculates the width of each crop. The formula multiplies the width of each row (cell C8) by the number of rows planned (cell D8).

AP8 (A8)

This is the first cell of the lookup table. The template assumes that there is always a first "crop", even if that strip of land is fallow. This formula copies the first letter of the crop name from cell A8 here. The copies of this formula copy the identifying letters of the other nine potential crops.

AO9 ((C8*2)*D8)+1

This is the first critical cell of the lookup table. The unit of measurement is six-inch strips of land; this cell multiplies the width of each row of the first crop (cell C8) by two to convert the measurements from feet to six-inch strips. It multiplies that result by the number of rows of the first crop (cell D8). By adding one to the result, the formula gives the location, in 6-inch strips, of the starting position of the second crop.

AO10 (AO9+((C9*2)*D9))

This is the second critical cell of the lookup table. It begins with the first 6-inch strip of the second crop (cell AO9) and adds the width of the second crop to that value. The result is the first 6-inch strip of the third crop.

The remaining eight copies of this formula (located below it) perform the same calculations for the third through tenth crops.

G18 @SUM(AA8...A17)

This formula calculates the total width of the garden.

N30 @LOOKUP(N3,A08...A018)

Cell N3 contains, but does not display, the number "1". This lookup formula "knows" (by reference to cell N3) that it is part of the first 6-inch strip of the garden. It uses the value in N3 as an entry in the lookup table to see what crop is planted there.

Using a formula in this cell seems superfluous because the first crop always occupies the first strip. But it is convenient to establish the formula here and then copy it into the other 59 "6-inch garden strips" in the template.

Each of the copies uses a hidden entry value from cells N3 to BU3 to enter the lookup table and determine which crop appears in that strip of land.

N31 (N30)

This cell, and its mates below it, copy the letter from the top of the garden plot into the column below it.

H39 @IF(A8="", "", A8)

I39 @IF(B8="", "", " = ")

J39 @IF(B8="", "", A8)

K39 @IF(B8="", "", B8)

This group of formulas creates a legend for the scale model by copying appropriate information from the data entry area. The formula in cell I39 puts an equals sign between each crop's letter designation and its full name. You repeat the formulas to accommodate all ten potential crops.

My Favorite Template...

Printing the Garden List and Plot

You can print the crop list and the scale model of your garden on a single sheet of paper at AppleWorks' default character-per-inch setting of 10 and margin settings of zero. (You can use Apple-O to turn off the "Page Header" if you wish.)

To fit the output on a single page, print the "Block" of cells from A4 through G18 to print the list. Then re-insert the paper so the printhead falls just underneath the printed list and print the "Block" of cells from H25 through BV60 to print the garden plot and its accompanying legend.

Alternatively, you can "shrink" the list and scale model by changing the character-per-inch setting to a number larger than 10.

Conclusion

This month's favorite template demonstrates how to use AppleWorks' spreadsheet module to generate charts. The template also lets you play "what if" with your vegetable or flower garden. It calculates the amount of seed you need to buy and generates a thumbnail sketch of your garden using the @LOOKUP function to "plant" crops in electronic rows.

AppleWorks will not save the soiled knees and hard work that go with gardening, but it can help you reap a better harvest this gardening season. ■

[Stan Hecker is on the administrative staff at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, and is a partner in H&H Consulting, a Michigan concern specializing in school district financing and population analyses.]

[Ed: A working copy of this template appears on this month's NAUG on Disk which costs \$10 from NAUG. NAUG on Disk requires a 3.5-inch disk drive; the template requires AppleWorks 3.0 or later. Back issues of the AppleWorks Forum cost \$4 per issue postpaid from NAUG.]

The **National AppleWorks Users Group (NAUG)** is an association that supports AppleWorks users. NAUG provides technical support and information about AppleWorks and enhancements to that program. Our primary means of communicating with members is through the monthly newsletter entitled the **AppleWorks Forum**.

Public Domain Update

Change-A-File / Resurrection Updated

Here is important news for AppleWorks 4 users: The latest version of Dr. Harold Portnoy's popular Change-A-File utility can recover damaged AppleWorks 4 word processor and data base files. Change-A-File 4.20 can also strip and insert line-feeds, strip control characters, and convert AppleWorks 3.0 and 4.0 word processor files to AppleWorks 2.x format files that you can read with any version of AppleWorks.

Resurrection, another utility on this disk, recovers intact AppleWorks files from disks with damaged ProDOS directories.

Change-A-File and Resurrection are easy-to-use menu-driven programs that come with complete documentation on the disk.

These programs are shareware; you send the developer \$8 (non-members, send \$10) after you order the disk from NAUG. This is a one-time shareware payment; if you paid earlier, you do not have to send an additional payment after you order this disk. However, we encourage members to send Dr. Portnoy an additional payment to show their appreciation for his continued development of these valuable utilities.

The Change-A-File 4.20/Resurrection 2.9 Disk costs \$4 (5.25-inch format) or \$6 (3.5-inch format) from NAUG. Members can also download this disk from the NAUG bulletin board, the Electronic Forum, and from the NAUG areas on Compu-Serve, America Online, and GENie. ■

NAUG Discounts on the ClarisWorks Journal

NAUG members who use ClarisWorks qualify for special discounts on membership in NAUG's sister organization, the ClarisWorks Users Group (C•WUG). C•WUG membership normally costs \$34. However, NAUG members can add the **ClarisWorks Journal** to their NAUG membership for only \$29 per year. NAUG members who switch from AppleWorks to ClarisWorks can transfer the unused portion of their NAUG membership to C•WUG. Contact the NAUG office to order the **ClarisWorks Journal** or to transfer your NAUG membership.

How to Configure the Standard Settings – Part 2

by Roy F. Barrows and Cynthia E. Field

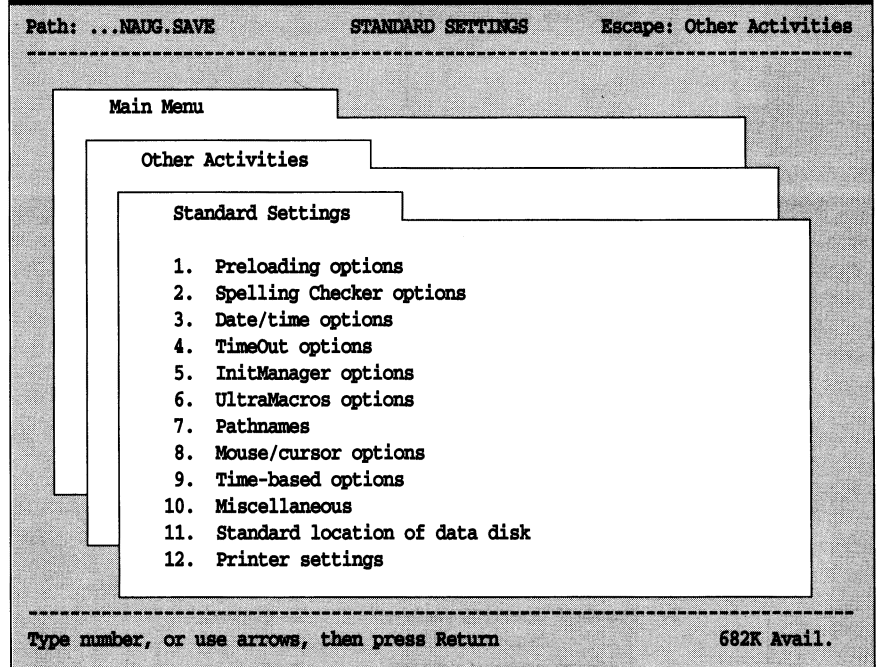
This is the second of three articles that describe how to configure AppleWorks 4 for your Apple II system.

AppleWorks 4 includes dozens of new features. But one of the most appealing aspects of AppleWorks is the way the developers let you customize the program for your own work habits and operating environment. These options let you personalize AppleWorks to make your Apple II fit your working style. Want to use the mouse to navigate around a spreadsheet? You can. Want to display multiple formatting rulers in a word processing document? Go ahead. Want to blank the screen to preserve your monitor? You can do it.

You control most of those features and dozens more through AppleWorks' Standard Settings Menu (see *Figure 1*). Some of the choices on this menu should be familiar to you; they appeared on the Standard Settings Menu in AppleWorks 3.0. Others are new to AppleWorks 4.

Last month we described how to use the Standard Settings Menu to control the TimeOut engine, the InitManager, and the UltraMacros player. This month you will learn how to use the other options on this menu. Among the two dozen or more configuration choices you will learn to make are several that will save you time when you use AppleWorks. Other customization options will make using AppleWorks more enjoyable. Either way, it is a good idea to experiment with configuration options on a backup copy of AppleWorks 4. If you

Figure 1: Standard Settings Menu



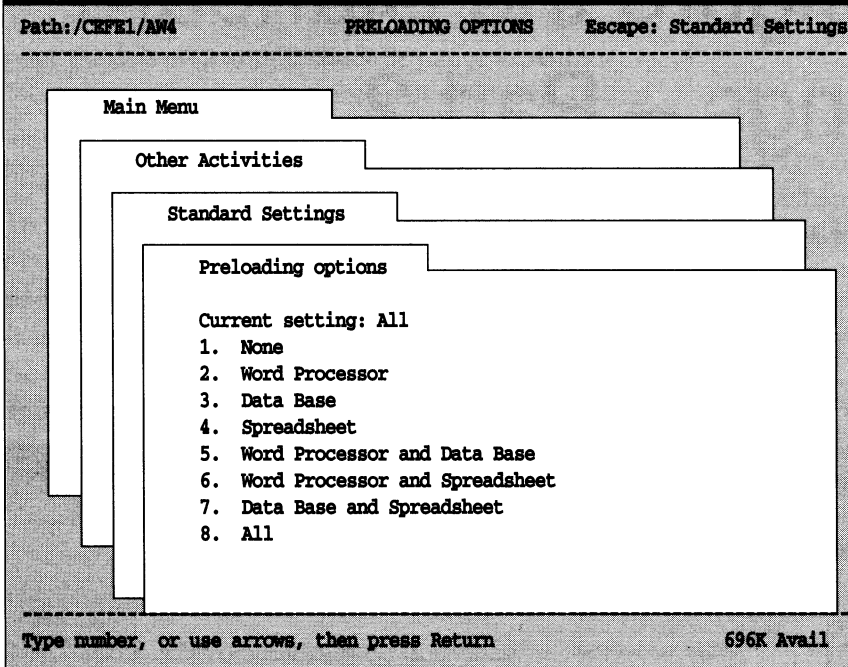
make changes which you later regret, you can start over with a clean copy of the program.

We suggest that you launch AppleWorks, select #5, "Other Activities" from the Main Menu and #5 "Select standard settings" from the Other Activities Menu. Then configure the options on the Standard Settings Menu as we describe them.

Choice #1: Preloading Options

Start by selecting choice #1 to display the Preloading Options Menu in *Figure 2*. The Preloading Options Menu determines which AppleWorks modules load into memory when you launch the program. The more modules you load into memory, the

Figure 2: Preloading Options Menu



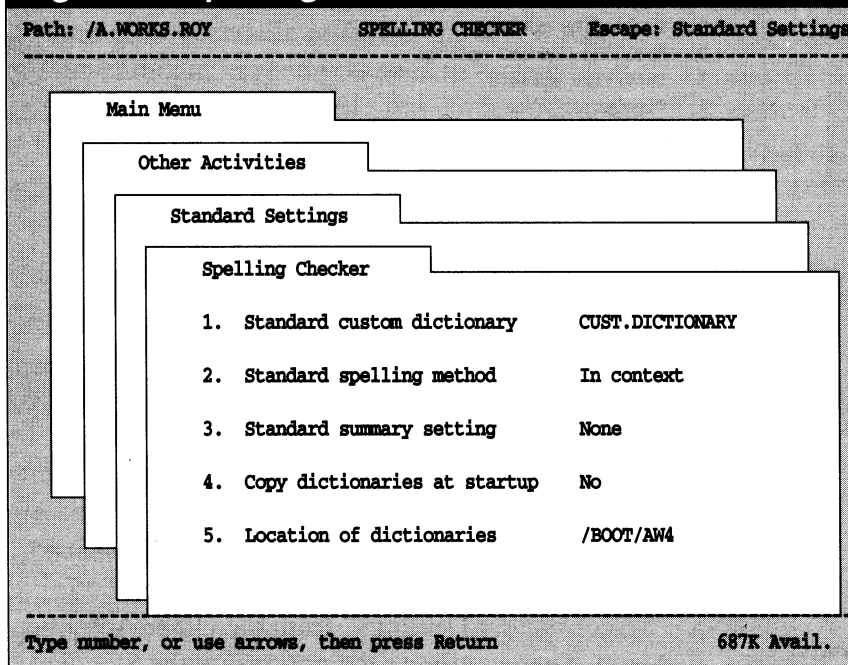
As with many of these settings, there is no choice that is best for all users. If you have 512K or more of memory in your computer and use all three AppleWorks modules, you should load all the modules into memory. If you have less than 512K of RAM, you should think about how you use AppleWorks and make the choice that fits your work style.

Then press the Escape Key to return to the Standard Settings Menu.

Choice #2: Spelling Checker Options

Next, you should configure the Spelling Checker. Select choice #2 to display the Spelling Checker Menu in *Figure 3*. The first three menu choices remain unchanged from AppleWorks 3.0.

Figure 3: Spelling Checker Menu



Choices #1 and #5 on the menu work together to let you switch between custom dictionaries. You start by setting choice #5 to the directory or subdirectory that contains your dictionaries. (AppleWorks comes pre-configured so it “knows” where to find its built-in dictionaries. But you have to change this setting if you use a RAM disk or special custom dictionaries on your system.)

Follow these steps to change the setting:

1. Select choice #5, “Location of dictionaries”, and press the Return Key.
2. Select “ProDOS directory”, press the Return Key, and type the path-name to the disk or directory that contains your dictionaries. (Alternatively, you can select “ProDOS directory” and press Apple-Return. Then press the Tab Key to select the volume that contains your dictionaries. If you stored your files in the root directory, press the Return Key. Otherwise, press Apple-Return and add another subdirectory to the path. Repeat this process until you define the path to the subdirectory that contains your dictionaries. Then press the Return Key.)

longer it takes to launch AppleWorks, the less memory you have available for your AppleWorks desktop, but the faster you can work with AppleWorks. The fewer modules you load, the faster AppleWorks loads, the more memory you have for your documents, and the more likely it is that AppleWorks will pause and ask for a disk swap (if you use 5.25-inch disks) as you work with the program.

Alternatively, you can select “ProDOS directory” and press Apple-Return. Then press the Tab Key to select the volume that contains your dictionaries. If you stored your files in the root directory, press the Return Key. Otherwise, press Apple-Return and add another subdirectory to the path. Repeat this process until you define the path to the subdirectory that contains your dictionaries. Then press the Return Key.)

3. Press the Escape Key to return to the Standard Settings Menu.
4. Invoke Option #1 and choose the custom dictionary you want to use to check your documents. *[Ed: The dictionaries are standard ASCII text files with one correctly spelled word on each line. You can create your own dictionaries or use the dictionaries in the NAUG Public Domain library.]*

Choice #2 controls how AppleWorks presents any “suspicious” words in your documents. The default setting of “In context” tells AppleWorks to highlight each suspicious word. Going through every suspicious word in a document can be tedious; we suggest that you change this setting to “From a list”, which presents a list of the suspicious words (see *Figure 4*). You “mark” the words you want to check and press Apple-C (for “Correct in context”). AppleWorks then presents only those words in context, and lets you edit them or add them to your dictionary.

Choice #3 lets you select a “Standard summary setting” from the Summary Setting Menu in *Figure 5*. We suggest option #3, “Display summary on the screen”, which displays the spell check summary in *Figure 6* each time you finish spell-checking a document.

Choice #4, “Copy dictionaries at start-up”, makes it easier to use a RAM Disk with AppleWorks. *[Ed: A RAM disk is a segment of the memory in your computer that you set aside to emulate a disk drive. Using a RAM disk for your dictionaries significantly speeds up any spell checking operation because RAM disks deliver data much more quickly than physical disks.]*

The way you set up a RAM disk depends on your Apple II system and is beyond the scope of this article; you should consult the manual you received with your computer or memory card to determine

Figure 4: “Suspicious” Word List

File: SuperFonts.II
VERIFY SPELLING
Escape: Review/Add/Change

```

aw2
cef
cefel
cofiguration
forum
incider
invitee
invitees
pickfonts
--> postcard
--> remov
uppercase
                    
```

12 unknown / 0 double words

Selection Keys:

Right arrow	Select a word
Left arrow	Deselect a word
Down arrow	Go to next word
Up arrow	Go to previous word

Apple Commands:

⌘-A	Add to dictionary
⌘-C	Correct in context
⌘-D	Delete double words
⌘-I	Ignore
⌘-R	Replace

Use arrows to select words, then use ⌘ commands
655K Avail

Figure 5: Spelling Checker Summary Setting

Path: /CEFE1/AM4
SUMMARY SETTING
Escape: Spelling Checker

Main Menu

Other Activities

Standard Settings

Summary setting

1. No spelling summary
2. Put summary on the clipboard
3. Display summary on the screen
4. Summary only; don't correct spelling

Type number, or use arrows, then press Return
689K Avail.

how to set up a RAM disk on your system. *[Ed: Articles describing how to set up a RAM disk for AppleWorks 4 will appear in a future issue of the AppleWorks Forum.]*

If you use a RAM disk with AppleWorks, set this option to “Yes” so AppleWorks will automatically copy your dictionaries to the “disk” when you launch the program.

Figure 6: Spelling Checker Summary

File: SuperFonts.II SUMMARY Escape: Review/Add/Change		
=====		
Total words:	2285	
Unknown words:	12	
Corrections made:	2	
Unknown word	Correction	Count
=====	=====	=====
aw2		1
cef		1
cefe1		4
cofiguration		1
forum		2
incider		1
invitee		1
invitees		1
pickfonts		1
postcard	postcard	1
remov	remove	1
uppercase		1

Use up and down arrow keys to scroll		644K Avail

“4/5/94” will appear as “April 5, 1994”). Press Solid Apple-+ and AppleWorks enters the current time.

If you use any of the new data base date and time functions, AppleWorks uses the date or time format you selected and enters that information in your data base records. AppleWorks 4 also lets you control the format of date and time entries you make manually in a data base document. For example, if you enter “5/1/94” in a date category, [*Ed: or type @ to enter the current date*], AppleWorks will automatically convert the input to “May 5, 1994” or “5 May 1994” depending upon the format you select in the Date / Time Options Menu. This is similar to AppleWorks 3.0, which also lets you control the date format in data base files.

Figure 7: Date / Time Options Menu

Path: /CEFE1/AW4 DATE/TIME OPTIONS Escape: Standard Settings

Main Menu
Other Activities
Standard Settings
Date/time options
Current setting: Mon DD, YYYY (April 11, 1988)
1. Mon DD, YYYY (April 11, 1988)
2. MM/DD/YY (4/11/88)
3. DD Mon YYYY (11 April 1988)
4. DD/MM/YY (11/4/88)
Current setting: AM-PM twelve hour format
5. AM-PM twelve hour format
6. Twenty-four hour format

Type number, or use arrows, then press Return 683K Avail

A new feature of AppleWorks 4 is the display of the current date and time at the bottom of the Main Menu screen. The program uses an abbreviated version of longer date formats. For example, if you choose the format “DD Mon YYYY”, AppleWorks will display 31/3/94 for March 31st instead of “31 March 1994”, which you would expect.

Choose #3 on the Settings Menu to display the Date / Time Options Menu in *Figure 7*. This menu lets you choose from among four date and two time formats. Select the formats you want for your data. Then press the Escape Key to return to the Standard Settings Menu.

Choice #3: Date / Time Options

AppleWorks 4 offers keyboard shortcuts that make it easier to enter a time or date into a word processor or data base file. If you enabled UltraMacros as described in last month’s article, you can press Solid Apple-’ in a word processor document and AppleWorks will enter the current date in a text version of the format you specified. (For example,

Choice #7: Pathnames

Next, you should customize AppleWorks 4’s “QuickPath” feature.

QuickPath lets you define up to eight “paths” where you normally save or load files. AppleWorks 4 lets you switch to any pre-defined path by press-

ing Apple-P whenever you choose a disk or pathname from a list. [Ed: A “path” is an “address” to a disk or subdirectory. For example, the path “/DATA/WP” says, “Save the file in a subdirectory named ‘WP’ on a disk or directory named ‘DATA’.” For more information, see the article entitled “What AppleWorks Users Should Know about ProDOS Pathnames” in the November 1986 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.]

Figure 8 shows some QuickPath entries. To enter a QuickPath pathname, choose #7, “Pathnames”, from the Standard Settings Menu, select one of the eight QuickPath pathnames you want to add (or change), and type the pathname. Unfortunately, you must manually enter each pathname; you cannot build the pathname by selecting from directory lists. Then press the Escape Key to return to the Standard Settings Menu.

Choice #8A: Mouse Options

You can use any Apple II mouse with AppleWorks 4. Follow these steps to turn on this feature and customize the mouse’s response (if you do not have a mouse, skip to the section entitled “Cursor Options” below):

1. Select #8, “Mouse/cursor options” from the Standard Settings Menu to access the Mouse/Cursor Options Menu in Figure 9.
2. Turn on the mouse by pressing the Return Key with choice #1, “Mouse enabled”, highlighted.

Options #2, 3, and 4 control the mouse’s responsiveness. Decreasing the default values of 16 and 32 in the “Mouse horizontal” and “Mouse vertical” settings increases the mouse’s sensitivity. Set these values too low and you will not be able to control the mouse’s frenetic movement. Experienced mouse users should experiment with lower num-

bers. Children or physically disabled users may require a less sensitive mouse; try setting values of 25 and 45 for these users.

The “Mouse button delay” value controls how long you must hold down the mouse button before your computer responds to the signal. Smaller values make the mouse react faster while larger numbers slow down the response.

Figure 8: Pathnames Menu

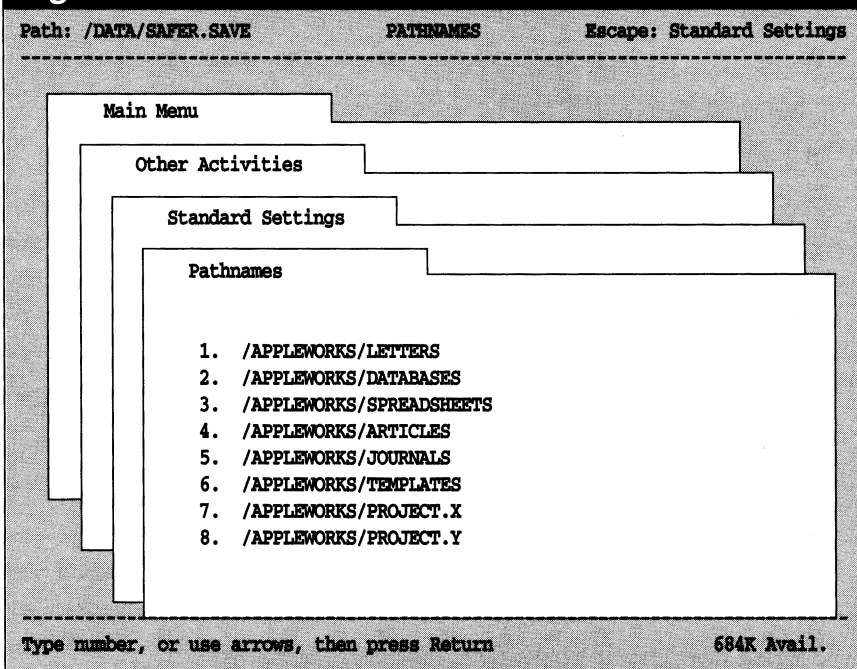


Figure 9: Mouse / Cursor Options Menu

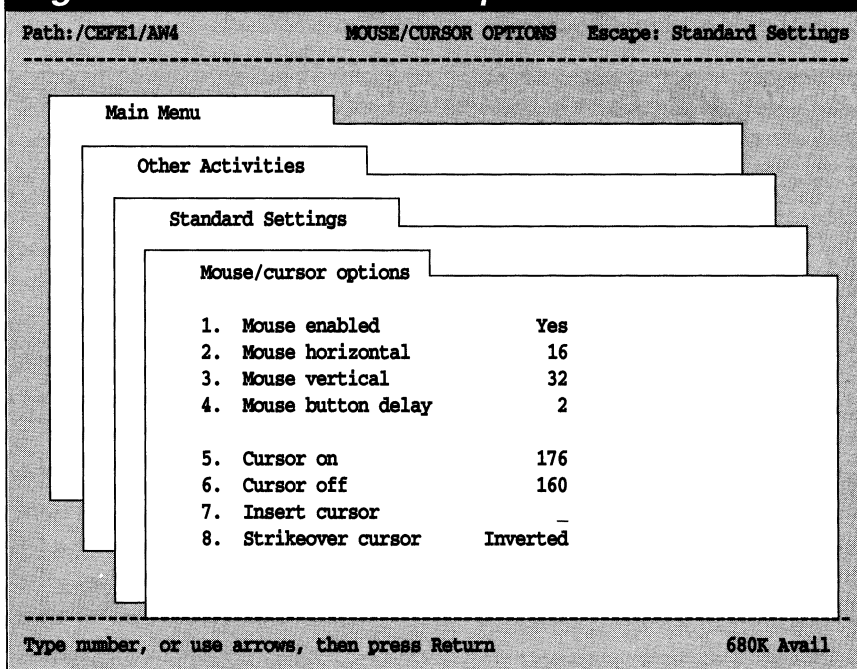


Figure 10: MouseText Keystrokes

A = ⌘	I = ...	Q = ⌘	Z =
B = ^	J = ↓	R = ⌘	[= ♦
C = ⌘	K = ↑	S = -] = #
D = ✓	L = -	T = L	\ = =
E = ✓	M = ⌘	U = →	^ = ⌘
F = ⌘	N = ■	V = ⌘	_ =
G = ≡	O = ⌘	W = ⌘	⌘ = ⌘
H = ←	P = ⌘	XY = ⌘	

Choice #8B: Cursor Options

The Mouse/Cursor Options Menu also lets you control the display and operation of the AppleWorks cursor.

The values in the “Cursor on” and “Cursor off” areas determine the blink rate for the cursor. You enter larger values in these areas to increase the time the cursor is “on” (visible) or “off” (invisible). Thus, larger values slow down the blinking of the cursor.

The “Insert cursor” and “Strikeover cursor” choices let you replace the default insert and strikeover cursor characters with any character (including mousetext characters) you specify. Follow these steps to change the characters:

1. Select choice #7 or #8 from the Mouse / Cursor Options Menu and press the Return Key.
2. Type the key that you want to become the insert cursor or strikeover cursor character. You can use any standard keyboard character or you can specify a mousetext character. (Figure 10 lists the mousetext characters and their Apple-keystroke equivalents.) To use a mousetext character, hold down the Apple Key and type one of the letters in Figure 10. For example, to use the Open Apple symbol, press “Open Apple-Shift-A”. Press “Open Apple-Shift-2” to generate the Solid Apple symbol.
3. To define an inverse character, repeat step #1 and press Control-@. [Ed: Do not set both the strikeover and the insert cursor to inverse; it is difficult to tell them apart.]
4. Press the Escape Key to return to the Standard Settings Menu.

Figure 11: Time-Based Options Menu

Path: /CEVE1/AW4 TIME-BASED OPTIONS Escape: Standard Settings

Main Menu

Other Activities

Standard Settings

Time-based options

1. Blank the screen	No
2. Delay in minutes	0
3. Auto-save files	No
4. Delay in minutes	0

Type number, or use arrows, then press Return

677K Avail

You can use the mouse in all three AppleWorks modules and with the TimeOut Paint module, so you should experiment with all four applications before you decide on the settings you like.

is difficult to tell them apart.]

Choice #9: Time-Based Options

Owners of clock-equipped Apple II computers (including all Apple IIGS systems) can use the screen blanker and the auto-save capability built into AppleWorks 4.

The screen blanker can help preserve the phosphor on your monitor; without the screen blanker your screen will darken if left on for long periods of time.

The auto-save feature saves your current desktop file to disk at a time period you specify. *[Ed: Auto-save is primarily for hard disk equipped systems. This feature causes unacceptable delays on floppy drive-equipped computers.]*

You control the screen blanker and auto-save feature by selecting option #9, "Time-based options", from the Standard Settings Menu. AppleWorks will display the Time-Based Options Menu in *Figure 11*.

The "delay in minutes" settings determine how long AppleWorks will wait before blanking the screen or saving your files. Change the "Blank the screen" and "Auto-save files" options to "Yes" and AppleWorks inserts default delays of ten minutes. Those settings are appropriate starting points for most users.

Conclusion

As you've learned through your years of experience with the program, AppleWorks offers dozens of ways for you to configure the system to your tastes and needs.

This month you learned about many of the settings that were formerly available only on enhanced copies of AppleWorks. Next month you will learn how to use AppleWorks 4's new Miscellaneous Settings Menu and how to configure the remaining settings offered by the program.

[Roy Barrows is a writer and developer of macro-based enhancements for AppleWorks.]

[Dr. Cynthia E. Field has been writing about Apple II computers since 1982 and is the Contributing Editor for the AppleWorks Forum.]

Valuable Utilities for AW 4

The NAUG Public Domain Library now includes The AppleWorks 4 First Kit, a disk with ten valuable TimeOut and Init-based utilities for AppleWorks 4. The disk includes:

AppleWorks Character Set: Displays the mouse-text characters and their keystroke equivalents.

Control Panel: Lets you customize your AppleWorks working environment (including reversing the "Yes/No" options on the AppleWorks menus, assuming "Yes" in response to all "Yes/No" questions, and turning off form feeds when you use the Apple-H printer) without patching AppleWorks.

Data Folder: Provides detailed information about your AppleWorks files.

Inits Info: Provides detailed information about the AppleWorks Inits on your system.

Inits Manager: Lets you enable and disable Inits from within AppleWorks.

oa-H to Disk / Restore oa-H: Automatically stores oa-H output in a disk file.

Set Clock: Lets owners of clock-less Apple II's set the system time and date from within AppleWorks. Lets you time and date-stamp your files even if you do not have a clock on your system.

Preferences: Lets you set your operating environment preferences at bootup without patching AppleWorks.

Device List: Lets you control which devices on your system are recognized by AppleWorks.

The disk includes an AppleWorks word processor file with comprehensive documentation for each utility.

The AppleWorks 4 First Kit Disk is shareware; you send the author, Christian Serreau \$20 after you order the disk from NAUG.

The AppleWorks 4 First Kit Disk costs \$4 (5.25-inch format) or \$6 (3.5-inch format) from NAUG. Members can also download this disk from the NAUG bulletin board, the Electronic Forum, and from the NAUG areas on CompuServe, America Online, and GENie.

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Hardware Review • 6 • Cross-Platform Comparisons • Field, Cynthia E. • Zip GSX; accelerator; Apple IIGs; speed; Macintosh; ClarisWorks; Microsoft Works; Windows; MS-DOS

SuperFonts Projects • 7 • How to Create Mail Merge Postcards • Field, Cynthia E. • SuperFonts; postcards; data base; mail merge; invitations

My Favorite Macro • 12 • An Easier Way to Jump between Linked Data Base and Word Processor Files • Johnson, Keith • AppleWorks 4; macros; UltraMacros; TimeOut; linked files; word processor; data base; help files

My Favorite Macro • 15 • How to Add a Macro • Johnson, Keith • macros; AppleWorks 4; UltraMacros; TimeOut

My Favorite Template • 17 • How to Create a Garden Planning Template • Hecker, Stan • spreadsheet; gardening; graphics; hobbies

Public Domain Update • 24 • Change-A-File / Resurrection Updated • N/A • Change-A-File; Resurrection; damaged files; AppleWorks

Special Offers • 24 • Special Discounts from C•WUG • N/A • ClarisWorks; C•WUG; ClarisWorks Journal

AppleWorks 4 Primer • 25 • How to Configure the Standard Settings – Part 2 • Barrows, Roy F.; Field, Cynthia E. • AppleWorks; Inits; standard settings; pathnames; QuickPath; mouse; spelling checker

Public Domain Update • 31 • Valuable New AppleWorks 4 Utilities Now in the NAUG Library • N/A • AppleWorks; Inits; TimeOut; AppleWorks First Kit; patches; utilities

New Keywords: AppleWorks First Kit; ClarisWorks Journal; C•WUG; gardening; help files; invitations; postcards; QuickPath

NAUG Classifieds

For Sale: Apple IIGs Signature edition, System 6, RGB Apple monitor, 4MB RAM card, two 3 1/2" drives, two 5 1/4" drives, Transwarp 8/32S Rev.1.8S, 20MB Sider HD, 100MB Quality HD, RamFast card V3-1MB, much software, other extras. Best offer – Earl Wood, 806 East Cypress Lane, Pompano Beach, FL – Phone (305) 972-8243.



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